

SOUVEREIGNTY

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Implications of the Values of Pancasila in Creating National Resilience in Indonesia
(*Armydi Armawi,*)

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**Advocacy Model for the Disabled as the attempt of improving social tenacity (A
Case Study on the implementation of Advocacy for the Disabled in Solo Raya)**
(*Sutejo,. Sunny Ummul Firdaus and Sunarman*)

ABSTRACT

The general objective of research is to formulate an advocacy model for the disabled as the attempt of improving social tenacity. Meanwhile the particular objective of study are firstly to identify the background and characteristics of the disabled in Solo Raya, secondly to identify the helplessness of the disabled viewed from the social aspect in Solo Raya, and thirdly to develop an advocacy model for the disabled to improve the social tenacity.

The method used is the qualitative research one with the data taken from the result of observation, interview and implementation of Focus Group Discussion with the disabled and those related to them.

This research will be conducted for 2 years with the first output in the first year including data identification result, scientific article for journal, and draft advocacy model for the disabled as the attempt of improving the social tenacity. The output of second year expected is the created advocacy manual for the disabled as the attempt of improving the social tenacity.

The result of research in the first is that the background and characteristics of disability of the disabled in Solo Raya is characterized by sex, age, and disability type, while the identification of helplessness condition the disabled encountering in Solo Raya is affected by internal and external factors. The draft model advocacy for the disabled as the attempt of improving social tenacity is conceptualized into two steps: at policy level (Service/SKPD) and at Grassroots level.

keywords :

advocacy, disabled, social tenacity

A. Background

Republic of Indonesia country based on *Pancasila* (the Five Principles) and *Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945* (1945 Constitution) respects and upholds the human dignity and prestige. Human right as the basic right inherent to human being that is universal and eternal is also protected,

respected and maintained by the Republic of Indonesia country, so that the protection and promotion of human right to the vulnerable groups, particularly the disabled, should be improved.

Indonesian government had ratified the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* on March 30, 2007 in New York. Such the ratification indicated Indonesia's sincerity in respecting, protecting, fulfilling, and promoting the rights of the disabled, that in turn is expected to meet the disabled's prosperity.

In the attempt of protecting, respecting, promoting, and fulfilling the rights of the disabled, Indonesian Government has developed a variety of legislations governing the protection to the disabled. But, in fact, the problems the disabled face are substantial. The legal product the government has developed is difficult to implement.

For example, Mahreta Maha (33), a low-vision blind woman claims as experiencing discrimination because of disability she has, particularly in the term of having education and seeking for job. When she was studying in Kindergarten to Junior High School, she should study in SLB (the school for people with special needs). In spite of her limited vision, Mahreta has sufficiently strong spirit and desire to continue her education to higher level, while at that time SLB was only available in Elementary-Junior High School level (www.beritanda.com Thursday, December 29, 2011.at 11:11 a.m.)

From the data reported by Solopos daily, the number of disabled in Solo Raya is 63,000 people, only 15% of which having permanent job. Another data mentioned that the number of disabled in Solo city is 5,000 people in 2007. About 80% or 4,000 of them have gotten married. Approximately 60% of the 4,000 live under poverty line (www.solopos.com). It is because they encounter many constraints in implementing the legal product the government has developed. Their problem record was revealed during the gathering event for the world disabled day held in DPRD (Local Legislative Assembly) of Surakarta City on October 18, 2011. One of them is the problem of work placement application problem governed in the Law about the requirement for the company to recruit one (1) disabled out of 100 existing employees. There has no been education problem, health, supporting service, accessibility, family life and Personal Integrity.

The disabled problem occurs because there is some constraint to do interaction in social, economic, cultural and political activity thereby reducing their right to do activity fully in all aspects of life and living. Such the constraints may come from inside the disabled him/herself or outside, or from both of them. To solve the basic

problem, there should be a fundamental approaches including to empower them (capacity and character building) and to make advocacy (policy) model that can guard them in realizing the collective objective and the state's objective to protect its citizen so that later the disabled no longer become object, but subject of development.

Economic or political development is a very fundamental thing determining the nation's progress. Economic or political development should be based on the personal tenacity and national tenacity concept. Personal tenacity becomes a foundation of family, environment and local tenacities supporting the national tenacity. National tenacity, constituting a nation's ability, persistence, and sturdiness to ensure its sustainability in realizing the nation's and state's prosperity, is highly dependent on tenacity (read capacity and character) of personal human involved in a life within the state, including the disabled.

As the vulnerable group, the disabled require support and adequate infrastructure from the government. A variety of legislations the government has developed as the attempt of protecting, respecting, promoting, and fulfilling the rights of the disabled currently include:

1. Law Number 4 of 1979 about Child Well-being;
2. Law Number 4 of 1997 about the Disabled;
3. Law Number 39 of 1999 about Human Right;
4. Law Number 23 of 2002 about Child Protection;
5. Law Number 28 of 2002 about Building Construction;
6. Law Number 13 of 2003 about Manpower;
7. Law Number 20 of 2003 about National Education System;
8. Law Number 3 of 2005 about National Sports System;
9. Law Number 23 of 2007 about Railroad Train;
10. Law Number 17 of 2008 about Navigation;
11. Law Number 1 of 2009 about Flight;
12. Law Number 11 of 2009 about Social Welfare;
13. Law Number 22 of 2009 about Traffic and Road Transportation;
14. Law Number 25 of 2009 about Public Service;
15. Law Number 36 of 2009 about Health; and
16. Law Number 13 of 2011 about the Management of the Poor;

When the legislations mentioned above can be implemented well, the objective of state will be achieved optimally. Several attempts have been taken through the adoption of the first and the second Asia Pasific Disabled decades

through organizing the National Action Plan for the Disabled organized with cross-sector fully participation and disability organization in the attempt of sharpening the implementation strategy, but until the end of second decade a concrete form has not been seen, everything is still in the form of improving both society's and government's awareness.

The fundamental right of the disabled is even still neglected such as the right to have reasonable living, the violations against the rights of the disabled occur frequently but the management by several human right institutions is less maximal in its achievement because it does not work with good communication between the disabled community who feels isolated because of limited education and information, and the government that also has limited knowledge about the existence of the disabled and the solution.

B. Problem Statement

1. What are the background and the disability characteristics of the disabled in Solo Raya?
2. What helplessness condition do the disabled of Solo Raya encounter?
3. What is advocacy model appropriate to the disabled as the attempt of improving social tenacity?

C. Literature Review

The term *advocacy* deriving from Dutch *advocaat* or *advocateur* means lawyer or attorney. For that reason, it is not surprising that advocacy is frequently defined as "the activity of pleading the case or of being in session". In English to advocate not only means to defend, but also to promote, to create, and to change. (Topatimasang, et al, 2007:7).

Considering the literature on social work, advocacy can be categorized into two types: case advocacy and class advocacy (Sheafor, Horejsi 2000; DuBois and Milley, 2005, in EdySuharto:2006).

1. Case advocacy is the activity a social worker does to help the client in order to be able to reach the source or social service that had become his/her right. The reason: discrimination or injustice occurs committed by the institution, business world or professional group against the client and the client him/herself cannot respond to the situation well. The social worker speaks, argues, and negotiates on the behalf of individual client. For that reason, this advocacy is frequently called client advocacy.

2. Class advocacy refers to the activity on the behalf of class or a group of people to ensure fulfillment of citizen's rights in reaching the source or in obtaining the opportunities. The focus of class advocacy is to influence or to make legal transformation and to public policy at both local and national levels. Class advocacy involved the political processes intended to affect the ruler's decisions. The social worker usually acts as the representative of an organization not as an independent practitioner. The class advocacy is generally conducted through coalition with other group and organization having similar agenda.

Meanwhile, the definition of social advocacy is:

1. The presence of attempts to support, to defend, and to protect the public so that they can take social measures and can make social transformation helping them meet social welfare and improving the quality of human resource (Kepmensos 25/HUK/2003: Social Welfare Development Pattern).
2. As the communication process in verbal or written form conducted to create the change in ATTITUDE, PRIORITY, or POLICY using a reasonable reason, corresponding to the target/goal (Introduction to Advocacy material: F. Muchtar, 2000).

According to the Republic of Indonesia's Regulation Number 43 of 1998 about the Attempt of Improving Social Welfare of the Disabled. The disabled is any one having physical and/or mental disorder, that can disturb or constraint and limit him/her to conduct an activity as the way it should be, consisting of:

- a. physically disabled;
- b. mentally disabled;
- c. physically and mentally disabled;

According to the Law no. 4 of 1997 about the Disabled, the disabled is any one having physical and/or mental disorder, that can disturb or constraint and limit him/her to conduct an activity as the way it should be, consisting of:

- a. physically disabled;
- b. mentally disabled;
- c. physically and mentally disabled;
- d. disability degree is the severity of disability condition an individual has.
- e. Equal opportunity is the condition giving opportunity to the disabled to get equal opportunity in any aspect of life and living.
- f. Accessibility is the ease provided to the disabled in order to realize the opportunity in any aspects of life and living.

- g. Rehabilitation is a process of re-functioning and developing to enable the disabled to undertake their social function fairly within the society life.
- h. Social help is the attempt of giving help to the disabled with permanent disability, in order to improve their standard of social welfare.
- i. Social welfare level maintenance is the attempt of protecting and serving constantly, in order that the disabled can realize the fair standard of living.

Social tenacity is an integral part of national tenacity, in addition to economic, political, and cultural tenacities, and security-defense. So social tenacity indicates the presence of community's ability to avoid and or to manage the conflict, to look for the solution, along with the community development. Social tenacity encompasses internal ability to raise the consensus and to organize external resource and factor that can become the threat source, but can be changed into opportunity.

The indicator of social tenacity encompassing geography, demography, economy, environment, manpower, education, health, social culture, and security politics. These indicators, according to Dr. Ir. Harry Nikmat, M.Si, is more appropriate to be positioned as the indicators of national tenacity. Further, BPS is reexamining the development of Social Tenacity Statistic. The framework using includes:

- a. the presence of statistical social new weighing that may also contain the social process,
- b. the ability to survive at local system level in globalization and decentralization current.
- c. Social tenacity as the end of global/local interaction dynamic.

Considering Betke's (2002) writing about Social Tenacity Statistic: Toward the New Concept Operationalization in Social Statistic area explaining the outcome dimensions of integration/transition process and dynamic reaction in social organization encountered by the local social system, it is formulated temporarily as follows:

- 1. Protection level the human being encounters (for example: elders, children, women, and disabled).
- 2. Support level enjoyed by the poor individual or group (destitute, divorcing parent/widower, neglected children, elder as well as neglected disabled).
- 3. Participation level in social-political area that can be realized by individual, group and family.

4. Social control (social control) over violence (domestic, within the community, between ethnic and cultural groups)
5. Preservation/conservation level in natural resource utilization as the basis of local livelihood. (www.perencanaan.depsos.go.id. Thursday December 29, 2011. at 02:00 p.m.)

As simplification, a community's social tenacity is frequently attributed with the ability of coping with the risk of social, economic, and political changes surrounding (Betke, 2002). A community has social tenacity if *firstly* it can protect effectively its members including individual or family vulnerable to the social transformation wave affecting it; *secondly*, it can do social investment to profitable social network; dan *thirdly*, it can develop an effective mechanism in managing conflict and violence (in Rochman Achwan about Community Social Tenacity in Indonesia: Several Empirical records). These two papers was presented in Practitioner discussion: Building Social Tenacity Conception and Strategy in Social Department on October 7, 2002 (www.perencanaan.depsos.go.id. Thursday December 29, 2011. at 02:00 p.m.)

D. Discussion

As the attempt of developing a model, there should be the data sufficiently relevant to the community that will use the model as the part of life it experiences. The disabled in Solo Raya has certain different background and characteristics in each area as shown in the table below.

No	Regency/ municipal	No. of disabled	Group by Disability					
			quadriplegic	Blind	RW	Mental & psychotic	multiple	Former leprosy & chronic disease
1	Surakarta (2012)	2.293	453	328	298	574	190	450
2	Boyolali (2010/2011)	6.580	3.048	853	799	1.591	289	???
3	Klaten (2012)	7.236	3.139	1.326	967	1.450	354	???
4	Wonogiri (2011)	12.977	3.572	1.789	1.801	2.178	519	1.978
5	Karanganyar (2011) *)	4.722						
6	Sragen (2010)	5.619	2.315	707	882	1.361	354	0
7	Grobogan **)							

Source: PPRMB Surakarta

No	Regency/	No. of	By Age	By Sex
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	municipal	disabled	Child	Adult	Male	Female
1	Surakarta (2012)	2.293	511	1.782	1.326	967
2	Boyolali (2010/2011)	6.580	???	???	???	???
3	Klaten (2012)	7.236	???	???	4.151	3.085
4	Wonogiri (2011)	12.977	2.450	10.527	7.699	5.278
5	Karanganyar (2011) *)	4.722	???	???	???	???
6	Sragen (2010)	5.619	1.430	4.189	???	???

Source: PPRMB Surakarta

Meanwhile, the needs the disabled should have equals to that of non-disabled. If it is represented in community-based rehabilitation matrix, it will be depicted below.

Meanwhile the identification of helplessness condition encountered by the disabled in Solo Raya is related to the local government promotion for the disabled, advocacy service, and job opportunity as the part of disabled, general facilities that is accessible (office, bus stop, bus terminal, train station, market building, school building), number of transportation that can be accessed improved (public bus, tourist bus, train), the number of accessible traffic (manual traffic light), the number of accessible roads for pedestrians, the number of accessible city park, number of program and budget from the local government. The numbers of company employing the disabled, of advocacy activities held by the disabled, of advocacy disability news in media, activists among the disabled, of job market with formal opportunity for the disabled, of invitation for the disabled to participate in development planning and monitoring, of disabled that can make self-advocacy, of non-government organization supporting the promotion of disability issue, of colleges accepting and supporting the promotion of the disabled's right, of forum and network in related disability issues, of training and course about disability and development, of study visit about the right of disabled, program, and policy, of local regulation and formal regulation about the rights of disabled.

For that reason, the strategy that should be taken in designing the advocacy model for the disabled as the attempt of improving social tenacity is conceptualized in two steps:

1) Policy level (service/SKPD)

- TAD establishment advocacy
- Technical counseling and training

- Mainstreaming disabled issue in development agenda (program and budget) through service/SKPD.

2) Grassroots level (SHG or Disabled group/DPO)

- Advocacy to non-service/non-SKPD stakeholders
- Technical counseling and training
- Encouraging the disabled to be involved and to participate in development process (Musrenbang), becoming the agent of change.